



Golden Thread: Evidence / Similarity and Difference

1. Ancient Civilisations and Slavery 2. Transatlantic Slave Trade 3. Native Americans 4. Women's Rights Victorian Women For and Against Suffrage NUWSS WSPU Actions and Government Artefacts Suffragists Suffragettes Success? 5. Civil Rights in USA 6. Diversity in Britain

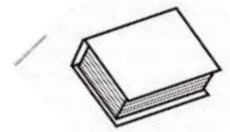
Key Word	Definition
WSPU	Women's Social Political Union
NUWSS	National Union of Women's Suffrage Society
Suffrage	The right to vote
Enfranchised	The right to vote
Democracy	A system of government where the population votes for the leaders
Suffragette	A women belonging to the WSPU who used more violent tactics to achieve women's suffrage
Suffragist	A women belonging to the NUWSS who used more peaceful tactics to achieve women's suffrage
Artefact	A physical source / object of the past
Interpretation	A secondary source that someone has produced to show their view of the past

Key People			
			
Emmeline Pankhurst	Flora Drummond	Annie Kenney	Edith New
			
Lady Constance Lytton	Kitty Marion	Emily Davison	Nellie Spindler



You might like to read...

- Things A Bright Girl Can Do by Sally Nicholls
- Polly's March by Linda Newberry
- The Making of Mollie by Anna Carey
- The Princess and the Suffragette by Holly Webb
- The Cure for Dreaming by Cat Winters
- Girls for the Vote by Linda Newberry
- My Story: Suffragette by Carol Drinkwater
- The Unstoppable Letty Pegg by Iszi Lawrence
- Opal Plumstead by Jacqueline Wilson



1897

The NUWSS (Suffragists) was founded. Led by Millicent Fawcett, they used peaceful means such as posters, marches and petitions to campaign. Their colours were red (courage), white (faith) and green (hope).

1903

The WSPU (Suffragettes) was founded. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst and her two daughters. Their colours were purple (dignity), white (purity) and green (hope). Their tactics became very different to those of the NUWSS.

1905

The WSPU started to use more direct methods. This was the first year that women went to prison.

1908

Women started to chain themselves to the railings of 10 Downing Street.

1909

Women go on hunger strike and were force fed.

18th November 1910

Black Friday. Suffragettes try and rush the House of Commons. Over 100 arrests.

Women's Social and Political Union

1928

Women given equal voting rights as men.

November 1918

Women who owned property and were over 30 gained the vote.

4th August 1914

First World War begins. WSPU suspend all activities.

4th June 1913

Emily Wilding Davison is knocked down at the Derby. She died 4 days later.

1913

Cat and Mouse Act introduced to try and stop hunger strikes.

1912

Mass window smashing on Oxford Street London. Bombs in letter boxes.

Point Evidence Explain Link paragraph

To an extent I do agree with the interpretation about the Cat and Mouse Act...

The interpretation says...

This can be seen from the quote...

This is supported by...

However, I do not fully agree with the interpretation...

The interpretation does not consider...

This means that...

Therefore, I only partially agree with the interpretation about the Cat and Mouse Act because...

Interpretation 1

Page 57 of Britain in Peace and War 1900-1918 textbook by Christopher Culpin

"They passed the Prisoner's Temporary Discharge for Ill Health Act in 1913. Prisoners on hunger strike were released as soon as they became ill, then re-imprisoned when they had recovered. This Act was soon nicknamed the 'Cat and Mouse Act'.

